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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1990 — MARCH 1990

D.C. Unemployment In January Record Low 4.9%

Annual 1989 Area Job Creation Rate 2.9%

Labor Force

The unemployment rate in the District during January rose modestly from 4.6 percent of the labor force to 4.9 percent. This increase in unemployment between December and January was expected, but the actual increase was less than anticipated. Usually the increase is closer to a full point, as a result of the traditional steep employment cutbacks from peak holiday employment expansions.

The unemployment rates in the Area and the suburbs also increased, to 2.7 percent for the Area and 2.4 percent for the suburbs, which signals, tight labor markets.

The unadjusted unemployment rate in January for all American workers was 5.9 percent, a full percentage point higher than in the District. This represents the seventh consecutive month that the District's rate has been below that of the nation.

The District

During January, 2,900 District residents left employer payrolls but 2,200 workers also withdrew from the labor force. As a result, the District's jobless roll increased by only 700 workers, bringing the number of unemployed to 14,900 for the month. **This number represents, however, the lowest January unemployment both in terms of the level and the rate since January 1972, some eighteen years ago.**

Compared to January 1989, this January's unemployment rate was a half a percentage

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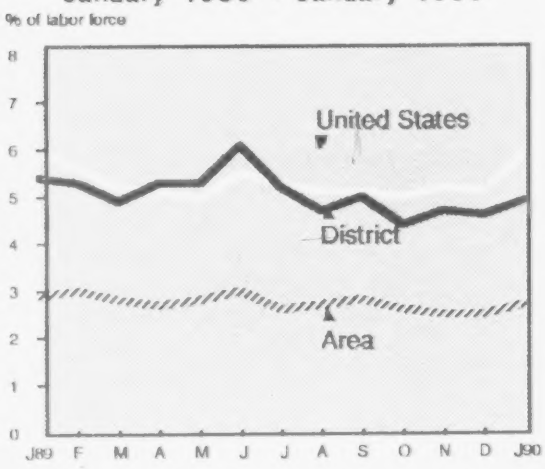
Unemployment Rates
January 1989 - January 1990



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1990 MARCH 1990

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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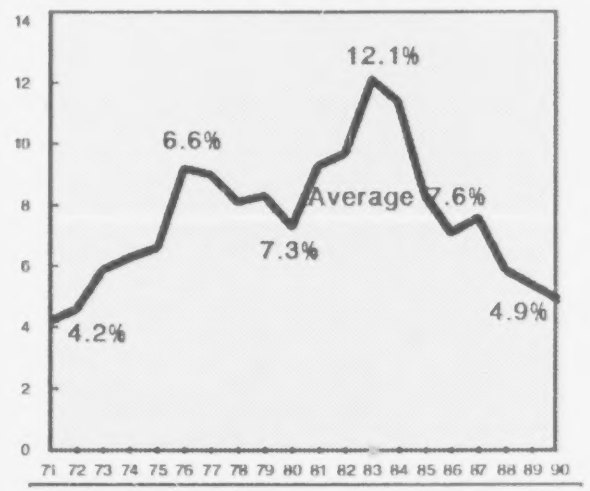
point below last year's. Over the year, all three labor market measures—labor force, employment and unemployment—were down significantly. The labor force was shrunk by 3.6 percent, employment by 3.1 percent and unemployment by 13.9 percent. Importantly, the relatively large decline of 11,600 workers from the labor force could be signaling a decrease in the City's working age population.

District Unemployment Rates In the Month of January 1971 - 1990



The Area & Suburbs

Similar to the District, the suburban job market also demonstrated a traditional rollback from expanded employment patterns of the holiday shopping season. Between December and January, 12,800 suburbanites left jobs, about half of whom withdrew from the labor force while the other half joined the jobless rolls. As a result of this seasonal movement, the suburban rate increased four-tenths of a percentage point—up from a low 2.0 percent of the labor force to 2.4 percent.

Compared to a year ago (January 1989), the suburban rate was unchanged as the number of unemployed declined by a small 600 workers. Between the two Januarys, 31,500 additional workers entered the job market and an almost identical 32,200 workers found employment. The net effect is that suburban job markets remained very tight. Despite these low rates, however, 75 percent of all the Area's unemployed are spread across the suburbs.

When job activity in the District and the suburbs are combined at the level of the Washington Area, the statistics show a traditional season pattern for January with labor force and employment declining and unemployment increasing. However, the resulting Area unemployment rate, still remains a low 2.7 percent, a sign of a nearly full employment market. As jobs expand this spring, the rate is likely to drop even lower.

Reflecting both over-the-year declines in the District's labor force and an increase in the suburbs, the Area recorded an influx of 19,900 new workers. All new workers were absorbed by employers' job needs, as were an additional

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C. MSA by City and County

	Jan.a/ 1990	Dec.b/ 1989	Jan.b/ 1989
District of Columbia	4.9	4.6	5.4
Frederick County	4.4	2.6	4.3
Calvert County	4.3	2.9	4.2
Stafford County	3.9	2.1	2.5
Prince Georges County	3.0	2.7	3.2
Prince William County	2.6	1.9	2.3
Charles County	2.6	2.1	2.7
Alexandria City	2.5	2.2	2.4
Manassas City	2.3	1.5	1.9
Massas Park City	2.2	1.2	1.6
Arlington County	2.0	1.9	2.2
Montgomery County	2.0	1.9	2.3
Loudoun County	1.8	1.5	1.7
Fairfax County	1.7	1.6	1.8
Fairfax City	1.6	1.4	1.8
Falls Church City	1.5	1.4	2.3

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.
SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
January 1990[a]

	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[d] 1989	Dec.[d] 1988	Net Change From Dec.[c] 1989	Net Change From Jan. 1989
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	307,100	309,300	318,700	321,200	-2,200	-11,600
Total Employed	292,200	295,100	301,400	306,700	-2,900	-9,200
Total Unemployed	14,900	14,200	17,300	14,500	700	-2,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	4.9	4.6	5.4	4.5	0.3	-0.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,896,200	1,902,700	1,864,700	1,863,100	-6,500	31,500
Total Employed	1,851,100	1,863,900	1,818,900	1,824,000	-12,800	32,200
Total Unemployed	45,100	38,800	45,700	39,200	6,300	-600
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.4	— —
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,203,300	2,212,000	2,183,400	2,184,300	-8,700	19,900
Total Employed	2,143,300	2,159,000	2,120,300	2,130,700	-15,700	23,000
Total Unemployed	60,000	53,000	63,000	53,700	7,000	-3,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	0.3	-0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions. e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

3,000 idle workers from the unemployment lines. Thus, the Area starts the decade of the 1990's with 2.1 million employed residents and an active labor reserve of only 60,000 unemployed workers.

A condition which could continue for most of the decade given demographics indicating fewer young workers feeding expansion of the job market and already high labor force participation rates especially among Area females.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 8,953 in January 1990 up 301 claimants from December. In January, 55 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers accounted for 26 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers both registering 22 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.1 weeks for all claimants in January. Over the month, the duration for males fell from 9.0 weeks to 8.8 weeks. For females, the duration declined from 9.8 weeks to 9.4 weeks. In January 1988, the average duration for males was 8.7 weeks and for females 9.8 weeks.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1990 & January 1989
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed
		January 1990	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	13.9	13.6	24.8
Suburbs	86.1	86.4	75.2
		January 1989	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	14.6	14.2	27.5
Suburbs	85.4	85.8	72.5

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District decreased by 12,200 for a seasonal loss of 1.8 percent between December and January. The private sector accounted for 84 percent of the decline with primarily seasonal losses in Services (5,300 jobs) and Retail Trade (3,800 jobs). Seasonal losses in Business Services (1,900 jobs), Hotels (900 jobs) and Engineering and Management Services (700 jobs) were primarily responsible for the loss in Services while the decline in Trade reflects the usual downturn after the holiday shopping season.

The public sector declined seasonally by 1,900 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (1,000 jobs) and State and Local Government (900 jobs).

Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), the number of District jobs increased 1.9 percent for a gain of 12,500 jobs. **The private sector grew at a rate of 2.8 percent, generating 11,200 jobs and accounting for 90 percent of total growth.** The leading job producer Services, contributed 9,800 jobs and accounted for 78 percent of all new jobs. The major components of Services growth were Legal Services (2,100 jobs), Engineering and Management Services (1,800 jobs), Business Services (1,400 jobs) and Health Services (1,200 jobs).

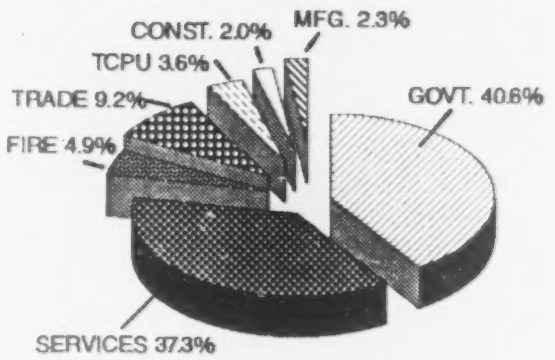
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.5 percent with gains in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) partially offset by a loss in State and Local Government (200 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased 1.6 percent for a loss of 25,700 jobs between December and January. The private sector accounted for 86 percent of the losses with primarily seasonal declines in Trade (11,200 jobs), Construction (5,500 jobs) and Services (4,800 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 53 and 58 percent of the respective declines in Trade and Construction, while the Maryland suburbs accounted for 65 percent of the Services loss.

The public sector lost 3,800 jobs with declines in both State and Local Government (3,100 jobs) and Federal Government (700 jobs). Ninety-two percent of the public sector decline occurred in the Maryland suburbs.

Industrial Distribution
The District
January 1990



Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.9 percent for a gain of 43,500 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 3.4 percent accounting for 59 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 2.4 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 73 percent of all new suburban jobs with the primary job producers, Services (17,000 jobs) and Trade (8,700 jobs) responsible for 81 percent of private sector growth. Sixty-three percent of the growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 74 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,300 jobs).

In the public sector, gains in both State and

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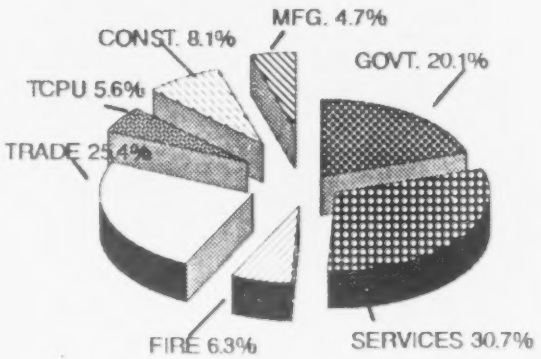
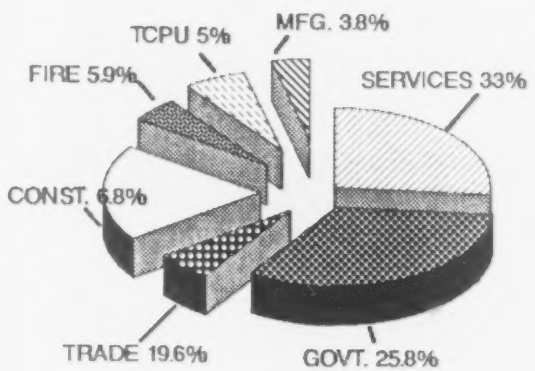
Local Government (7,500 jobs) and Federal Government (4,300 jobs) resulted in growth over the year of 3.9 percent.

Distribution of Suburban Jobs
January 1990



Distribution of Area Jobs
July 1989



The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 37,600 jobs between December and January for a decrease of 1.7 percent. This sizable decline reflects normally occurring seasonal contractions prominent every January (See Table). The private sector was responsible for 85 percent of the decline with seasonal losses primarily in Trade (15,200 jobs), Services (9,700 jobs) and Construction (5,800 jobs).

The public sector decreased by 0.9 percent with losses in both Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

Over the year (January 1989 to January 1990), the Area grew at a rate of 2.6 percent for a gain of 55,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.7 percent, generating 42,800 jobs and producing 77 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributor, Services (26,800 jobs), was responsible for 63 percent of all new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth was also generated by Trade (9,500 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (3,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (3,100 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 2.3 percent with growth of 3.4 percent in State and Local Government (7,300 jobs) and 1.6 percent in Federal Government (5,800 jobs).

December-January Total Job Losses
Washington, D.C. MSA
1981-1990

	CHANGE	PERCENT CHANGE
1981	-31,500	-1.9
1982	-43,500	-2.6
1983	-32,900	-2.0
1984	-25,200	-1.4
1985	-34,700	-1.9
1986	-42,800	-2.2
1987	-38,400	-1.9
1988	-48,300	-2.3
1989	-47,900	-2.2
1990	-37,600	-1.7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989
TOTAL	**680.9**	**693.1**	**668.4**	**2,231.9**	**2,269.5**	**2,176.0**
Total Private Sector	**404.4**	**414.7**	**393.2**	**1,644.4**	**1,676.4**	**1,601.6**
Total Government	**276.5**	**278.4**	**275.2**	**587.5**	**593.1**	**574.4**
Total Goods Producing	**29.9**	**30.4**	**29.7**	**230.0**	**236.2**	**230.4**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**16.1**	**15.8**	**89.4**	**89.8**	**88.3**
Total Durables	2.3	2.4	2.4	43.3	43.5	43.6
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electronic & Electric Equip	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.3	17.6
All Other Durable	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	22.9	22.8
Total Non-Durables	13.6	13.7	13.4	46.1	46.3	44.7
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.6	4.8	4.5
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	12.7	35.6	35.6	34.3
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.9	5.9	5.9
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.0**
Construction	**13.9**	**14.2**	**13.8**	**139.5**	**145.3**	**141.1**
Total Service Producing	**651.0**	**662.7**	**638.7**	**2001.9**	**2033.3**	**1945.6**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.6**	**25.0**	**24.3**	**112.0**	**112.6**	**108.2**
All Transportation	9.6	9.8	9.1	57.0	57.5	53.0
Railroads	4.1	4.1	3.9	5.3	5.3	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.5	5.7	5.2	51.7	52.2	48.0
Communications & Public Utilities	15.0	15.2	15.2	55.0	55.1	55.2
Trade	**62.6**	**66.4**	**61.7**	**441.1**	**456.3**	**431.6**
Wholesale	8.2	8.2	8.3	78.1	78.2	77.2
Retail	54.4	58.2	53.4	363.0	378.1	354.4
General Merchandise	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.5	47.2	42.4
Food Stores	N/A	N/A	N/A	51.7	52.2	48.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.9	38.2	38.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.2	31.0	28.7
Eating & Drinking Places	27.0	29.0	26.4	113.9	117.5	112.4
All Other Retail	27.4	29.2	27.0	87.8	92.0	84.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**33.1**	**33.4**	**33.1**	**130.5**	**130.8**	**127.4**
Finance	15.8	15.9	16.0	61.0	61.1	58.8
Depository Institutions	9.1	9.2	9.2	40.1	40.0	37.8
Other Finance	6.7	6.7	6.8	20.9	21.1	21.0
Insurance	7.6	7.7	7.4	26.9	26.8	26.5
Real Estate	9.7	9.8	9.7	42.6	42.9	42.1

Continued on page 8

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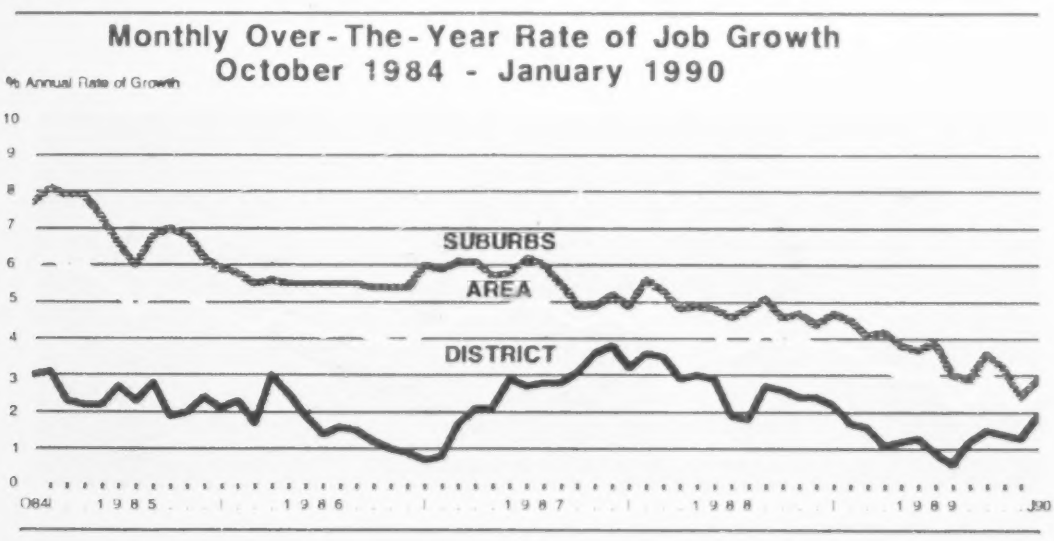
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989	Jan.[b] 1990	Dec.[c] 1989	Jan.[c] 1989
Services	**254.2**	**259.5**	**244.4**	**730.8**	**740.5**	**704.0**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.1	17.0	15.3	35.2	36.9	33.7
Personal Services	3.5	3.6	3.6	23.0	22.9	22.5
Business Services	39.5	41.4	38.1	180.5	182.1	173.2
Services to Buildings	15.1	15.8	14.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Personnel Supply	8.6	9.6	8.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	6.1	6.1	5.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	9.7	9.9	9.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	37.0	37.1	35.8	112.1	112.3	108.5
Legal Services	29.5	30.0	27.4	40.3	40.8	37.5
Educational Services	29.7	30.1	28.9	43.1	43.9	41.5
Social Services	12.0	12.4	11.1	33.6	33.7	31.5
Membership Organizations	33.1	32.9	32.9	58.9	58.8	57.9
Engineering/Management Ser	43.6	44.3	41.8	144.6	146.0	141.9
All Other Services	10.2	10.7	9.5	59.5	63.1	55.8
Government	**276.5**	**278.4**	**275.2**	**587.5**	**593.1**	**574.4**
Federal Government	220.8	221.8	219.3	366.5	368.2	360.7
State & Local Government	55.7	56.6	55.9	221.0	224.9	213.7
State Government	50.9	51.8	51.1	80.2	82.8	79.2
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	140.8	142.1	134.5
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 63 months, (October 1984 to January 1990), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.4 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between January 1989 and January 1990, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.6 percent. The over-the-year rate this January was also much smaller than the 3.9 percent recorded in January of last year.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.6 percent. Compared to the same period last year, growth was much slower than the 4.7 percent registered in January 1989. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.9 percent, but less than its 63-month average of 2.2 percent. In January 1989, the annual job creation rate in the City was 2.2 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 114,300 new jobs produced between January 1984 and January 1985, to 55,900 between January 1989 and January 1990. Over the past year, 43,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 12,500 in the District. **The Washington Area continues to create new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent vs. 2.2 percent for the U.S. economy).**

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Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to January 1990

The Area	
Average 63 months	4.4%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1989	2.1%
1-year ago	3.9%
Current month	2.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 63 months	5.5%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1989	2.4%
1-year ago	4.7%
Current month	2.9%
The District	
Average 63 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, August 1989	0.6%
1-year ago	2.2%
Current month	1.9%

NOTE: Data reflects benchmark revisions for 1988-1989. See industrial profile article on annual averages.

INDUSTRIAL PROFILE:
Jobs in the District and the Area 1989 Annual Averages

During 1989, the District of Columbia's economy produced 8,900 new jobs. The growth enabled the District to set a new annual record for number of jobs at 682,500. The Washington Area's economy produced 63,200 new jobs, bringing the total Area jobs to a record high of 2,230,400. The data in this profile are newly benchmarked annual averages for 1988 and 1989 for the statistical series "NonAgricultural Wage and Salary Employment by Place of Work" commonly referred to as "the monthly establishment survey." Data for 1988 and 1989 are based on new 1987 revisions to the Standard Industrial classification codes (SIC), while data from 1982 are based on the 1972 version of the Code. In some cases, such as for the detailed industries in Services, the SIC changes produced a break in the historical series, so comparisons with periods prior to 1988 are not now possible.[1]

Job Changes in the District During 1989

The new 8,900 jobs added in the District during 1989 represents an annual growth rate of 1.3 percent, down from 2.7 percent in 1988. But 1988 was an exceptionally good year for job growth and the 1.3 percent recorded in 1989 is nearly double the District's *long-term 40-year* average of 0.7 percent per year.

The private sector in the District created 7,800 jobs or nearly 88 percent of the growth. Within the private sector, the industrial growth star was the Services industry which added 9,800 new jobs and produced a very strong annual growth rate of 4.0 percent. Three components of the service industry produced 56 percent of the industry's growth—(1) Legal Services with 2,200 new jobs, (2) Engineering and Management Services with 2,100 and (3) Health Services with 1,200. The component of the Services industry registering the most rapid growth during 1989 was Computer and Data Processing Services, which grew at an annual rate of 13.5 percent by adding 700 new jobs on a 1988 base of 5,200 total jobs. The remaining private sector industry adding new jobs in 1988 was Construction, which increased by 300 workers, a 2.1 percent rate of growth.

Five private sector industries in the District actually recorded small losses in 1989. They were Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-800 jobs); Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (-600 jobs); Manufacturing (-400 Jobs) and Trade (-300 jobs).

The public sector during 1989 contributed 1,200 new jobs as a result of an increase in the Federal Government of 2,200 jobs and a decrease in the District government of 1,000 jobs. The Public Transportation segment of Local and State employment also registered a decrease of 600 jobs.

The Long View of District Jobs: 1982-1989

In 1982, the United States suffered its last recession. This recession also impacted on District jobs in 1982 and 1983. But since recovery began in 1984, there has been six consecutive years of job growth as summarized in the following table:

Job Growth
District of Columbia
1982-1989
(in thousands)

		Jobs	Total Change %
1982	597.9	-13.1	-2.1
1983	596.6	-1.3	-0.2
1984	613.8	17.2	2.9
1985	629.0	15.2	2.5
1986	640.0	11.0	1.7
1987	655.6	15.6	2.4
1988	673.6	18.0	2.7
1989	682.5	8.9	1.3

[1] Persons interested in exploring changes in the Standard Industrial Code may acquire a copy of the new *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 edition from the U.S. Government Printing Office.

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Thus since 1982, the District has added a total of 84,600 new jobs, an increase of 14.1 percent in seven years. **Of all these new District jobs, 8 of every 10 were created in the private sector and seven of these jobs were in one industry—Services.** In just seven years, the Services industry produced 61,900 jobs, a growth rate of 32.3 percent. Thus, the growth of the Services industry represents the major industrial story in the District for the latter part of the 1980's.

There were, however, several other private sector industries which recorded positive job growth records during the seven years. The Construction industry in the District produced the second largest growth statistic by adding 3,700 new jobs. This represents a seven year increase of 34.9 percent, an even larger percentage increase than occurred in Services. But Construction is a significantly smaller industry than Services, so the number of new jobs created is small by comparison. New growth in the Trade sector almost matched Construction with 3,500 jobs. Trade growth, however, represents the net of a loss of 2,000 jobs in the Wholesale component and a gain of 5,500 in the Retail component. Virtually all the Retail gain can be traced to increased employment (5,100) in Eating and Drinking Places. The remaining growth industry was Manufacturing, which added 2,200 jobs to its 1982 employment base, mostly in Printing and Publishing.

Private sector industries in the District losing jobs over the 1982 to 1989 period besides Wholesale Trade, were Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (-1,400) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (-1,200).

The public side of the job ledger showed government jobs in the District as a positive growth factor during the mid and latter part of the 1980's by adding 16,100 jobs, a seven year growth of 6.3 percent. Federal agencies contributed 10,200 new jobs and State and Local (District Government) 6,900. Most of this State and Local increase reflects the transfer of jobs at St. Elizabeth's Hospital from the Federal side of the government accounts to the State and Local side.

Job Changes in the Area During 1989

After benchmarking, the 1989 annual average for the Washington Area showed that job growth had slowed to 2.9 percent, a net addition of 63,200 new jobs bringing the total number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area to 2,230,400. The 1989 growth rate was down from the 1988 annual average of 4.2 percent, which represented an addition of 87,100 new jobs.

Eight of every ten new 1989 Area jobs was in the private sector, and nearly half (46 percent) were in the Services Industry. Growth by this one industry created 29,100 new jobs and an industry growth rate of 4.1 percent. Within Services, the growth leader in terms of the largest number of new jobs was Business Services with 8,000 new jobs. Two other Services components added 4,000 jobs each—Hotels (4,400) and Health Services (4,000).

All other major private sector industry divisions added new jobs during 1989. The Construction industry put 7,100 additional people to work, representing 5 percent new growth. New Trade jobs also totaled 7,000, but this growth only represented a 2.0 percent increase. Given the fact that Trade is the second largest private sector industry in the Area employing over 400,000 workers, this one industry probably accounts for most of the slowing of the job growth during 1989. Of the remaining industries in the private sector, Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities added 4,200 workers and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate 3,100. The smallest growth occurred in Manufacturing where only 700 new workers were added for a growth rate of less than 1 percent. The fastest growing industries were Hotels which grew in 1989 by 12.6 percent and Legal Services with an 8.2 percent growth rate.

The Long View of Area Jobs: 1982-1989

Following the recession in 1982, the Washington Area embarked on seven years of rather remarkable growth creating more than one of every three jobs now existing in the Area.

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Job Growth
Washington Area
1982-1989
(in thousands)

		JOBS	TOTAL CHANGE
1982	1,645.8	12.0	0.7
1983	1,698.5	52.8	3.2
1984	1,805.4	106.8	6.3
1985	1,906.3	100.9	5.6
1986	1,987.9	81.6	4.3
1987	2,080.1	92.2	4.6
1988	2,167.2	87.1	4.2
1989	2,230.4	63.2	2.9

Thus, between 1982 and 1989, the Area's economy generated more than a half a million jobs (584,600). Since peaking in 1984, growth rates have been steadily declining each year except for 1987. In fact, this year's decline of 1.3 percentage points matches the slowing that occurred between 1985 and 1986.

Industry detail shows that 93.0 percent of the Area's growth since 1982 has occurred among private sector industries, with the Services industry alone producing 43.4 percent of the total growth. If Trade and Construction are combined with Services, the three industries account for 82.3 percent of all growth. In terms of absolute numbers, the Services Industry added 253,900 new jobs during the past seven years, Trade 120,000 jobs and Construction 107,100. Construction also produced the most rapid increase by growing 107.1 percent since the end of the last recession. The growth in Services was 53.1 percent and Trade 37.9 percent.

The remaining three private sector industries all added significantly to the 1982 job bases with Finance, Insurance and Real Estate adding 36,200 jobs (a 38.5 percent increase); Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities 30,500 jobs (44.0 percent) and Manufacturing 22,800 jobs (34.2 percent).

Compared to the private sector, Government contributions to job growth have been minimal with a net addition of 41,700 jobs, or a total growth rate of only 7.7 percent for the seven year period. Within Government, State and Local produced most of the public job growth by adding 26,700 jobs (14.0 percent). The Federal agencies on a 1982 job base of 541,500, only added 14,000 jobs in seven years—a growth rate of 4.3 percent.

Observations

While Area job growth declined in 1989 to 2.9 percent, this still represented a rather healthy growth rate which added more than 60,000 new jobs to an economy of over 2.2 million jobs. Furthermore, despite the slowing in the job creation rate, local labor markets remain very tight with annual unemployment rates for 1989 of 2.7 percent for the Area as a whole, 2.3 percent in suburban jurisdictions and 5.0 percent in the District. All virtually unchanged from 1988. Thus, the slower job creation in 1989 proved to be adequate to absorb the increase in the labor supply and keep unemployment from rising. In fact, tightness in the labor market may indeed be a significant contributor to the slowing of job growth. If employers are unable to recruit workers, they cannot expand jobs. The creation of more than a half million jobs in just seven years has clearly had an impact on labor supplies. Given the high labor force participation rates in the Washington Area and the changing demographics, future job growth will depend on very efficient local labor markets. Employers and local governments will have to address all the barriers to an efficient matching system for workers and jobs. This means that issues of transportation, housing, day care, pay and benefit packages, and worker selection will all need to be addressed. It also means, that future investment in human resources will need to be significant to address the basic skills and occupational training needs of persons in remaining labor pools. In addition, the Area will need to expand and improve worker/job matching systems to assure that job opportunities are quickly and widely communicated to all parts of the Area.

NOTE: Persons interested in receiving revised monthly benchmarked Wage and Salary Employment Statistics for 1988 and 1989 should call (202) 639-1632.

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
Annual Averages: 1989-1988 & 1982
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	1989	1988	1982	1989	1988	1982
TOTAL	682.5	673.6	597.9	2,230.4	2,167.2	1,645.8
Total Private Sector	405.2	397.4	337.1	1,647.7	1,596.5	1,104.3
Total Government	277.3	276.1	260.8	583.2	570.7	541.5
Total Goods Producing	30.3	30.5	24.4	239.0	231.3	139.5
Manufacturing	15.9	16.3	13.7	89.5	88.8	66.7
Total Durable	2.4	2.5	N.A.	43.8	42.7	31.4
Stone, Clay, Glass Products	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	3.4	3.3	2.3
Electronic & Electric Equip.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	17.4	17.6	N.A.
All Other Durable	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23.0	21.8	N.A.
Total Non-Durable	13.6	13.9	N.A.	45.7	46.1	35.3
Food & Kindred Products	0.3	0.4	0.8	4.7	5.0	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.9	13.0	10.8	35.1	34.7	23.9
All Other Non-Durable	0.4	0.4	N.A.	5.9	6.5	6.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Construction	14.3	14.0	10.6	148.5	141.4	71.7
Total Service Producing	652.2	643.1	573.5	1,991.8	1,935.9	1,506.3
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.5	25.1	25.9	109.7	105.5	76.2
All Transportation	9.7	9.4	8.0	54.9	52.4	34.9
Railroads	4.1	4.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	4.6
Transportation ex. Railroad	5.6	5.4	4.7	49.6	47.4	30.3
Communications & Public Utilities	14.9	15.7	17.9	54.8	53.1	41.3
Trade	63.5	63.8	60.0	437.0	429.9	317.0
Wholesale	8.4	8.9	10.4	78.2	78.1	59.4
Retail	55.2	54.9	49.7	358.8	351.8	257.6
General Merchandise	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40.5	40.4	37.5
Food Stores	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	49.6	46.9	34.3
Automotive	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	39.0	39.2	28.0
Apparel & Accessories	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	27.8	27.6	19.1
Eating & Drinking Places	27.9	27.5	22.8	116.2	113.9	81.6
All Other Retail	27.3	27.3	N.A.	85.8	83.9	57.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	33.5	34.3	34.7	130.3	127.2	94.1
Finance	16.0	16.2	N.A.	60.2	58.8	N/A
Depository Institutions	9.2	9.4	N.A.	39.1	38.0	N/A
Other Finance	6.8	6.8	N.A.	21.1	20.8	N/A
Insurance	7.6	7.6	N.A.	26.8	26.1	N/A
Real Estate	9.8	10.6	N.A.	43.4	42.3	N/A
Services	253.4	243.6	191.5	731.7	702.6	477.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.4	15.6	9.8	39.2	34.8	22.2
Personal Services	3.5	3.8	4.0	22.8	22.6	18.8
Business Services	40.0	39.1	N.A.	179.3	171.3	N/A
Services to Buildings	15.2	15.0	N.A.	N/A	N/A	N/A

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work a/
Annual Averages: 1989-1988 & 1982
(in thousands)

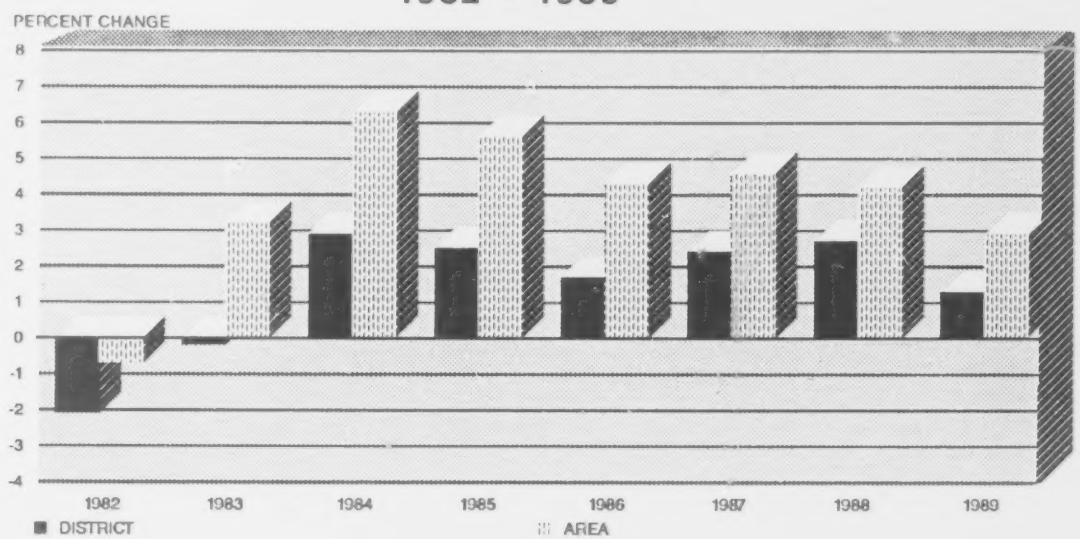
	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	**1989**	**1988**	**1982**	**1989**	**1988**	**1982**
Personnel Supply	9.0	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	5.9	5.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Business Services	10.0	9.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	36.6	35.4	29.0	111.1	107.1	N/A
Legal Services	29.0	26.8	18.1	39.5	36.5	N/A
Educational Services	29.9	29.5	33.1	43.2	41.4	N/A
Social Services	11.9	11.1	N/A	32.9	31.0	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.9	32.1	29.2	58.7	57.0	N/A
Engineering/Management Ser	43.2	41.1	N/A	145.6	141.7	N/A
All Other Services	10.0	9.4	N/A	62.6	59.4	N/A
Government	**277.3**	**276.1**	**260.8**	**583.2**	**570.7**	**541.5**
Federal Government	220.4	218.2	210.2	365.4	358.9	350.4
State & Local Government	56.9	57.9	50.6	217.8	211.9	191.1
State Government	52.1	53.2	45.2	80.8	81.1	N/A
Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	137.0	130.8	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.7	5.4	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Data includes all full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Job Growth In The Washington Area and The District of Columbia 1982 - 1989



Metropolitan Areas

In December 1989, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 257 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's unemployment rate was 2.5 percent unchanged from November. This was the ninth lowest rate, same as November, of the 257 areas reporting. A year ago, the Washington Area rate was 3.6 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.5 percent was the lowest of all the major metropolitan areas. Areas with the next lowest rates were in San Francisco (2.8 percent), Minneapolis-St. Paul (2.9 percent), Salt Lake City (3.2 percent), and Oakland, Newark, and San Diego (3.4 percent each). A year ago, their rates were 2.8 percent, 3.3 percent, 3.3 percent, 3.7 percent, 3.9 percent, and 3.3 percent, respectively. Boston's rate remained unchanged in December at 3.5 percent. The Boston rate was up one full percentage point from their December 1988 rate. Nashville's and Phoenix's rates were also at 3.5 percent. In December 1988, Nashville's rate was 3.8 percent and Phoenix's rate was 4.5 percent.

The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, posted a December jobless rate of 3.7 percent, up from 3.4 percent posted in November, but lower than the 3.6 percent registered in December a year ago.

The Baltimore area, only 35 miles north of Washington, posted a December jobless rate of 3.6 percent, down from 4.0 percent recorded in November. Baltimore's rate seems to be on the downturn. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.3 percent, same as the over-the-year rate in November.

Of the 257 metropolitan areas for which December data are available, 24 had over-the-year decreases in their unemployment rate of 1 percentage point or more, and 34 had increases of that magnitude. Seventy-four areas had rates at or below 4 percent, and 13 had rates of 8 percent or more.

Employment Rates in Selected Major Metropolitan Areas*

MSA	December	
	1989*	1988
1. Washington, D.C.	2.5	2.6
2. San Francisco, CA	2.8	2.8
3. Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN	2.9	3.3
4. Salt Lake City, UT	3.2	3.3
5. Oakland, CA	3.4	3.7
6. Newark, NJ	3.4	3.9
7. San Diego, CA	3.4	3.3
8. Nashville, TN	3.5	3.8
9. Boston, MA	3.5	2.5
10. Phoenix, AR	3.5	4.5
11. Baltimore, MD	3.6	4.3
12. Richmond-Petersburg, VA	3.7	3.6
13. Milwaukee, WI	3.8	3.1
14. Philadelphia, PA	3.8	3.4
15. Memphis, TN	3.9	4.6
16. Portland, OR	3.9	3.9
17. Seattle, WA	4.0	4.0
18. Sacramento, CA	4.1	4.6
19. Oklahoma City, OK	4.4	4.8
20. Jackson, MS	4.4	5.8
21. Atlanta, GA	4.5	4.3
22. Dallas, TX	4.6	4.9
23. Indianapolis, IN	4.6	3.8
24. Cincinnati, OH	4.7	4.3
25. Pittsburgh, PA	4.8	4.6
26. Houston, TX	4.9	5.4
27. Kansas City, MO	4.9	5.4
28. Louisville, KY	5.0	7.6
29. Denver, CO	5.0	5.7
30. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	3.6
31. Buffalo, NY	5.3	5.5
32. St. Louis, MO	5.3	5.4
33. Birmingham, AL	5.3	6.0
34. Columbus, OH	5.4	4.6
35. Cleveland, OH	5.4	4.8
36. Gary, IN	5.5	4.7
37. Chicago, IL	5.5	5.5
38. Montgomery, AL	5.6	6.2
39. Dayton, OH	5.7	4.8
40. New Orleans, LA	6.1	8.9
41. Miami, FL	6.3	5.8
42. New York, NY	6.4	4.6
43. Detroit, MI	7.0	6.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth highest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches above November's standing. Virginia's rate at 4.0 percent was down from 4.1 percent recorded in November. Maryland's rate was also down from 3.6 percent to 3.4 percent. Virginia and Maryland rank thirty-eighth and forty-seventh, respectively, in the standings of the 51 jurisdictions. A year ago, the rates in Virginia and Maryland were 4.1 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively.

Eight states reported over-the-year declines of more than 1 percentage point in their unemployment rate. The largest reductions were in Louisiana (3.2 percentage points) and Mississippi (1.9 points). Over-the-year increases of more than 1 percentage point occurred in four states — Rhode Island (2.8 points), New Hampshire (2.0 points), Vermont (1.4 points), and Massachusetts (1.2 points).

December unemployment rates were 4 percent or less in 15 states. Hawaii (2.6 percent), Nebraska (2.7 percent), and Delaware (2.8 percent) had the lowest rates. West Virginia (8.0 percent) and Alaska (7.9 percent) had the highest rates.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the sixth lowest jobless rate, unchanged from the position held in November. The average unemployment rate of all 26 cities edged down from 6.6 percent in November to 6.2 percent in December. A year ago, the rate was 6.1 percent. There were twelve cities with rates of 6 percent or below. The District of Columbia was in this grouping.

Detroit returned to double digit joblessness in December. Detroit's rate rose a full percentage point over the month. Rising from 9.6 percent to 10.6 percent. Over the year, the Motor City's rate was up 0.4 percentage point.

Of the 26 selected central cities, only eight reported declines in joblessness over the year. On the other hand, eighteen posted increases in unemployment. The unemployment rates among the 26 central cities have been edging upwards for the last six months. The largest increases were reported in New York (2.1 percent), Gary (1.4 percent), Newark and Birmingham (1.1 percent each). The largest over-the-year decrease in joblessness was posted by New Orleans (3.2 percent). Of the seven other decreases, none equalled 1.0 percent. San Francisco's rate at 3.4 percent was unchanged over the year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

MSA	December	
	1989*	1988
1. Salt Lake City, UT	3.3	3.4
2. San Francisco, CA	3.4	3.4
3. Boston, MA	3.8	3.0
4. Pittsburgh, PA	4.2	3.9
5. Milwaukee, WI	4.9	4.0
6. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**4.6**
7. Philadelphia, PA	5.1	4.5
8. Columbus, OH	5.2	4.9
9. Houston, TX	5.2	5.7
10. Dallas, TX	5.3	5.7
11. Los Angeles, CA	5.6	4.0
12. Baltimore, MD	5.7	6.6
13. Cincinnati, OH	6.1	5.4
14. Atlanta, GA	6.4	6.2
15. New Orleans, La.	6.4	9.6
16. Newark, NJ	6.9	8.1
17. Birmingham, AL	6.9	8.0
18. New York, NY	7.0	4.9
19. Chicago, IL	7.1	7.2
20. Buffalo, NY	7.6	7.8
21. Miami, FL	7.7	7.2
22. St. Louis, MO	7.7	7.9
23. Dayton, OH	8.1	7.2
24. Cleveland, OH	8.1	7.6
25. Gary, IN	9.4	8.0
26. Detroit, MI	10.6	10.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates

Unemployment rates by state, December 1989

UI Activities—January 1990

Activity in all areas of total program workload was up in January 1990 over the previous month. This rise is primarily attributable to the seasonal influx of "change-of-base-period" filers. It occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter, which marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible for benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. The "option" January 1990 filers, in addition to having the advantage of the higher wage base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1990 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from $283 to $303, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale. In addition, the unseasonably cold weather in December and January was a significant factor in increased claims from construction and other "outdoor" industry activities.

Initial claims increased 11 percent, reflecting these seasonal phenomena. The increase was approximately the same as this time last year.

Weeks claimed for benefits rose 39 percent, the number of weeks actually compensated for idleness totalled 40,800, and showed a 36 percent increase from the previous month. A year ago, it was 19 percent. First payments increased 63 percent, representing the largest relative monthly change of any measure. An increase here was expected as a result of the monthly rise in initial claims.

The District of Columbia paid $8.2 million in unemployment compensation benefits (all programs) in January 1990—a rise of 37 percent from last month, and an increase of 26 percent above January 1989. The number of idle weeks actually associated with the higher payment scale, contributed to the total outlay rise. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the next few months, unless a decrease in workload offsets the rise in the average weekly payout.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1990

	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	% Change From Dec 1989	% Change From Jan 1989
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,985	3,632	3,526	+9.7	+13.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	40,129	28,590	33,473	+40.4	+19.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,207	27,821	31,961	+37.3	+19.5
Total Benefits Paid	$7,619,079	$5,469,356	$6,007,600	+39.3	+26.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.42	$196.59	$187.97	+1.4	+6.1
Number of First Payments	2,822	1,710	2,189	+65.0	+28.9
Number of Final Payments	1,039	799	879	+30.0	+18.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,197	8,448	9,282	+20.7	+9.9
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	109	51	152	+113.7	-28.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,139	1,827	2,109	+17.1	+1.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,315	1,999	2,169	+15.8	+6.7
Total Benefits Paid	$517,041	$448,990	$457,206	+15.2	+13.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$223.34	$224.61	$210.79	-0.6	+6.0
Number of First Payments	96	70	158	+37.1	-39.2
Number of Final Payments	69	51	67	+35.3	+3.0
Total Beneficiaries	566	568	635	-0.4	-10.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	31	24	33	+29.2	-6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	312	268	285	+16.4	+9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	249	231	237	+7.8	+5.1
Total Benefits Paid	$52,257	$49,843	$45,618	+4.8	+14.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$209.87	$215.77	$192.48	-2.7	+9.0
Number of First Payments	17	20	24	-15.0	-29.2
Number of Final Payments	19	8	13	+137.5	+46.2
Total Beneficiaries	65	67	72	-3.0	-9.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	4,125	3,707	3,711	+11.3	+11.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,580	30,685	35,867	+38.8	+18.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,771	30,051	34,367	+35.7	+18.6
Total Benefits Paid	$8,188,377	$5,968,189	$6,510,424	+37.2	+25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$200.84	$198.60	$189.44	+1.1	+6.0
Number of First Payments	2,935	1,800	2,371	+63.1	+23.8
Number of Final Payments	1,127	858	959	+31.4	+17.5
Total Beneficiaries	10,828	9,083	9,989	+19.2	+8.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

c. No joint claims

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for January 1990 decreased $3.64. Average Weekly Hours registered a slight drop of .3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings remained unchanged from December.

In the Durable Goods Sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products reported overtime worked which caused Weekly Earnings to rise $30.64. Average Weekly Hours showed an increase of 2.8 hours.

In the Non-Durable Goods Sector, Food and Kindred Products reported less overtime causing a considerable decrease in Weekly Earnings of $19.79. Average Weekly Hours dropped 1.9 hours. Printing and Publishing also had less overtime which accounted for their decrease. Decreases were registered in both Weekly Earnings ($16.49) and Weekly Hours (1.3).

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers—CPI-U) a

	Jan 1990	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	127.4	+1.2	+5.2
Washington Area	132.0	+1.1	+6.2
Expenditure Category			
Food & Beverage	131.0	+3.1	+7.3
Housing	134.1	+2.2	+6.5
Apparel & Upkeep	128.2	-8.2	-2.6
Transportation	118.1	+0.9	+5.0
Medical Care	155.3	+3.8	+8.9
Entertainment	127.8	-0.8	+1.9
Other Goods & Services	160.7	+0.4	+9.9
Special Index:			
Energy b	94.6	-2.3	+6.3

a 1982-84=100 except as noted.
b June 1978=100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Washington Metropolitan Area January 1990

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989
Total Manufacturing	469.38	473.02	457.60	38.6	38.9	40.0	12.16	12.16	11.44
Durable Goods	493.83	483.75	468.22	42.1	41.1	43.8	11.73	11.77	10.69
Stone Clay & Glass Products	465.48	434.84	516.98	43.1	40.3	46.2	10.80	10.79	11.19
Electric Machinery Equipment & Supplies	453.00	443.31	428.71	42.1	41.2	42.7	10.76	10.76	10.04
Other Durable Goods	512.44	506.76	471.09	41.9	41.2	43.7	12.23	12.30	10.78
Non-Durable Goods	450.36	463.75	447.49	35.8	37.1	36.8	12.58	12.50	12.16
Food & Kindred Products	414.09	433.88	382.66	38.2	40.1	36.1	10.84	10.82	10.60
Printing & Publishing	470.93	487.42	479.96	34.2	35.5	35.5	13.77	13.73	13.52
Other Non-Durable Goods	387.18	387.92	364.63	40.5	41.4	42.3	9.56	9.37	8.62

Total Production Workers	Jan 1990	Dec 1989	Jan 1989
	41,200	41,600	41,900

NOTE: Data reflects revision to the 1989 Benchmark.

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